

XXXVIII CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, March 4, 1865.

The following is the continuation of the Senate proceedings from the time where they broke off at an early hour this morning.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The debate being long continued on the Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. GROVES interrupted Mr. COWAN, who was speaking, and intimated that Mr. COWAN, as a member of the Committee on Finance, charged with the management of this bill, was endangering its passage.

Mr. CLARK would have given that lengthened discussion would be fatal to the bill, and begged that the question might be taken on its passage. It was nearly 3 o'clock, and the bill was to be engrossed and much business had yet to be concluded. He hoped the Senate would come to a vote at once.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then informally laid aside.

EXERCISE BILL PASSED.

Mr. WILSON made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL REFERRED.

Mr. THOMPSON then took the bill upon the amendment of Mr. LINCOLN, relating to the Civil Appropriation bill, and referred it further, amendment to include persons "employed" as well as "drafted or enlisted," who should be subject to trial by Court-martial.

This was adopted.

The Amendment thus amended was then agreed to by yeas 32, nays 13, as follows:

Yea—Meers, Brown, Clark, Collier, Cowen, Dixen, Douglass, Farwell, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Lane (Kens.), Morris, Neumill, Pennington, Summer, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wiley, Wilson and Wright—26.

Nay—Meers, Buckwell, Cowen, Lane, Hendricks, John, Morris, Neumill, Powell, Riddle, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Wade.

So the section was stricken out.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HARRIS here obtained leave to make a report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, saying the Senate Committee could not agree with the House Committee.

COMMITTEE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COOPER, of New Jersey, to the pending bill, "An Act for an Appropriation" Appropriation Bill, providing for the claim of Pennsylvania for money paid to the troops of that State called out in 1863, to oppose the advance of Gen. Lee.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 18, nays 16.

NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

An amendment was offered by Mr. GRIMES, providing for repairs at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which was adopted.

NAVIGATION OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mr. CHANDLER offered an amendment appropriating \$4,000 for improving the navigation of Lake Michigan.

After action upon several minor amendments the bill was passed at 6 o'clock a.m.

After the passage of several private bills, at 6:45 a.m., the Senate went into Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4, 1865.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock.

THREE-CENT PIECES.

Mr. CLARK called up a bill to authorize the emission of three-cent pieces and for other purposes, which was passed.

THE ARKANSAS SENATORS.

Mr. LANE of Kansas at 11 o'clock moved to take up a resolution for the admission of Senators from Arkansas.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the resolution was not taken up.

EXTENDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the joint resolution from the House authorizing the Committee on Commerce of both Houses to sit after the 4th of March, to investigate the subject of trade with the Rebels.

Mr. POWELL moved that the Senate adjourn without a vote for the sitting of a committee before 12 o'clock to-day, and moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, which motion prevailed.

COLORED PEOPLE AS TRAVELERS.

Mr. COXESON called up the bill to regulate commerce between the several States.

The pending question was on Mr. WILSON's amendment forbidding the exclusion of any citizen of the United States from any railroad car, steamboat, or other conveyance, on account of color.

Mr. COOPER moved that an amendment be introduced to the effect that citizens of the United States shall be excluded from any meeting-house, church or hotel, on account of any State law, or any regulation of any corporation. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS's amendment was adopted.

The vote was then taken on Mr. WILSON's amendment as amended, and was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yea—Meers, Brown, Clark, Collier, Cowen, Dixen, Douglass, Farwell, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Lane (Kens.), Morris, Neumill, Pennington, Summer, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wiley, Wilson and Wright—26.

Nay—Meers, Chandler, Davis, Howard, Lane (Ind.), Morris, Neumill, Pennington, Riddle, Sprague, Sherman, Steward, Stewart and Franklin—13.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the House recede from its amendment concerning the Illinois Central Railroad, and thus was agreed to by a vote of 42 against 47.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The difficulty between the two Houses was thus removed, and the bill was 42 that the House take a recess till 8 o'clock.

This was disagreed to.

COLORS APPROPRIATION REMOVED.

The House, in the Senate bill removing all disqualification of color in carrying the mail.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved that the bill be passed, which was disagreed to by a vote of 39 against 62.

The bill was then passed.

PASSPORTS FOR COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of War on the subject, reported a resolution that the judgment of the Court, in the order of Major General Anderson, of the 1st of June, 1863, directing that no colored man be allowed to leave Washington, going North, without a pass, is a regulation which makes an odious discrimination for the slaves of the United States has declared free alike all citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, and the President be requested to direct that the order be at once abrogated.

The resolution was agreed to by yeas 73, nays 24.

About 6 o'clock a heavy rain and wind storm broke over the Capitol, rattling on the glass and windows, and making a fierce whistling noise throughout the building.

This storm came up so suddenly and created so much noise that it alarmed many of the members of the House, who, affrighted, fled toward the door.

The alarm and confusion, however, was soon quelled by the calm announcement of the speaker, that it was merely "a storm."

A bill giving a pension to a widow being under consideration.

Mr. INGRAMSON earnestly spoke of the military services of the deceased husband, and sent up to be read some patriotic verses illustrative of his argument.

At the conclusion of the reading members loudly and laughingly applauded them.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Complete List of the Acts, Resolutions, &c., Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

PUBLIC ACTS.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

INDIAN TERRITORY BILL.

The House then, at 7:15 a.m., took a recess until 9 o'clock.

The House, on resuming, took up the Senate bill to establish a civil government for the Indian Territory.

It provides for the appointment of a Governor, Secretary of State, Judges and other necessary machinery. Indians are to be seated on the bench of the Courts. Parliamentary privilege is freely prohibited except as a privilege for crimes. It also provides for the election of an Indian delegate to Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN objected to the consideration of the bill.

Much routine and miscellaneous business was then transacted, and questions were taken by yeas and nays on a number of private bills.

It was now 10 o'clock.

LANDS IN UTAH.

Mr. KNIGHT (Utah) earnestly moved to suspend the rules, in order to consider a bill confirming the cessions of Great Salt Lake in the possession of their lands.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL DEFEATED.

The Committee of Conference on the Miscellaneous Civil Appropriation Bill made a report.

Mr. DAVIS (Md.) explained what had been done by the Committee. They had struck out some of the provisions of the bill, including that to pay the Pennsylvania volunteers, but retaining the section to pay the Missouri volunteers.

The section left unsettled was that heretofore introduced by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, exempting civilians from trial by court-martial and military commissions.

Mr. LITTLETON, owing to the few remaining minutes left to the House, moved that the report of the Committee be concurred in, with the above exception.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered.

Mr. PENNOCK moved that the House adjourn.

Hereupon LITTLETON called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, the question was determined in the negative.

It was now 11 o'clock.

Mr. MALLORY moved to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded the yeas and nays upon the motion which were ordered.

The motion of Mr. MALLORY was disagreed to by yeas 33, nays 18.

Mr. INGRAMSON proposed a compromise, that three appropriations be taken out of the bill, namely, the one for the navy, light house establishment, and the deaf, dumb and blind, and that they be incorporated in a separate bill, letting the other items of the Civil and Miscellaneous Bill go.

Mr. DAVIS (Md.) said that not one item of the bill should pass without the prohibition of civilians being tried by military tribunals.

Mr. LITTLETON said: This bill or none must be passed. I agree with my colleagues on the Committee to sustain the bill.

These votes were characterized by much earnestness of manner.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn.

He wanted to say all who were derived from the people. He would say, in the hearing of the Foreign Ministers, that he was a plebeian—he thanked God for it. It was the popular heart of this nation that was heating to sustain Cabinet officials and the Presidents of the United States. It was nearly inaudible, owing to the want of order, and the roar of the people, he said, he had made no preceding speech of his body, and, in presenting himself here in obedience to the behests of the Constitution of the United States, it would, perhaps, not be out of place to remark just here what a striking thing the Constitution is.

He would say to the Senate, and others before him, that he was a man of the people, and a true American citizen.

He had a particular reason for this speech, and that was to show the world that he had no personal animosity against any member of the Senate.

And you, dear friends, will see that the people are right.

He was turning toward the Cabinet, he said, and I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary—(to a gentleman near by, sotto voce, Who is Secretary of the Navy?) the person addressed replied in a whisper. Mr. WELLES—and you, Mr. Secretary of the Navy? I would say, all derive your power from the people. Mr. JOHNSON then remarked that the greatest element of vitality in this Government was the people.

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